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Utica Morning Herald & Gazette,
DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY ELLIS H. ROBERTS.
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DR. FITCH

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Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE

FARM AND GARDEN.

Growing Roots.—Every one who keeps stock should make some provision for their winter keep by raising a patch of roots. We have heretofore alluded to the benefits resulting from this kind of food for cattle during winter and spring. The foddering season in this latitude falls but little short of six months. Continued feeding of dry food for so long a space, has a tendency more or less, to derange health. This is particularly so with milch cows; many of the diseases which occur from time to time, being induced by a badly regulated diet. There is nothing that improves the health of stock, like an occasional feed of carrots, beets, or turnips, through the foddering season.

There may be difference of opinion in reference to the kinds of roots most profitable to grow, but there can be none with regard to the improved condition of stock, that have a daily or even semi-weekly allowance of this character of food. For the spring feeding of milch cows, roots of some kind should be regarded as indispensable.

After years of experience in the management of dairy stock, and ample experiment in feeding, in order to get the best results for the season, we have come to the conclusion, that the value of roots as a spring feed for milch cows can scarcely be overestimated. Dairy stock that have had a daily allowance during the spring months, come upon grass in vigorous health and are enabled to yield heavy returns in milk throughout the season. If a cow on turning to grass is thin and in feeble health, nearly half the summer is consumed in regaining health and condition, and until this point is attained, a maximum yield of milk can not be expected. Many dairymen complain in the early part of the season, that their stock are doing poorly, though an abundance of pasture is provided, and they can not see the reason. But if the causes be traced out they will often be found to be in impaired health, or some derangement of the system, resulting from the character of food consumed during winter and spring. Cattle like a change of food, and it is as necessary for their health, as with the human species.

When we derive milk from animals it is of the utmost importance that they be kept free from every objectionable taint. A sickly cow not only yields a diminished profit, but she yields sickly milk, and sickly in a higher degree than her flesh. If for no other reason than improving the health of dairy stock, root culture should enter into the operations of every dairy farmer. Beets, and carrots, should be sown this month, but turnips may be delayed until the latter part of June. The Mangold has this advantage over other roots, it keeps late, and is therefore valuable for feeding during the latter part of spring. The sugar beets, the white, and yellow, are nutritious, and make a good feed for cattle.

Beets require a deep and well pulverized soil.—In field culture, they grow best where the land has been subsoiled. In root culture, whether for beets, carrots, or turnips, it pays well to manure heavily with well rotted manure. Fresh manures are objectionable, in this respect they induce a sprangly, imperfect growth of roots, more especially is this with carrots. In field culture we should always prefer that the drills be so far apart as to admit of cultivation between the rows with horse power. It takes more land, it is true, but then this is amply compensated by the less amount of labor necessary to raise the crop. When labor is high it pays to use the various improved devices for tilling the soil, and cultivating crops, which are to be worked by horse power. If the rows are from two to two and one-half feet apart, they can be readily worked by the horse hoe, and the weeds kept down at much less expense, than by hand labor. All roots demand thorough culture, and freedom from weeds. Clean culture is the main secret in growing a root crop. Large returns can not be had, where the ground is suffered to be overrun with weeds, and it is always better to plant no more than can be well cultivated. Some persons make a mistake in laying out more work than can be accomplished with the usual force on the farm, and so in their effort to get through the whole, they no more than half cultivate the ground, allowing weeds to get the start, and end by becoming disgusted with root culture, as a part of farming operations which does not pay. This is all wrong. It is always the safest course to start moderately and as it were, "feel ones way" into a business until all its parts are perfectly understood. No one need expect to grow carrots or beets or turnips, without labor. They may require more attention than the inexperienced at first expected, but they are a good investment, and will pay back for all work well directed, and judiciously applied.

Some prefer the culture of carrots because they make a good feed for horses as well as cows. The crop requires more labor because the plants are of slow growth at first, and cannot be so readily freed from weeds on this account. It is a good plan to sow radish seed at the time of putting in the crop as it springs up earlier, and serves to mark the rows.

Where turnips are to be planted the ground should be well manured, and repeatedly plowed, up to the time of sowing. This will keep down weeds, and give a good seed bed. Where the ground is prepared by ridging, and the seed sown on the ridges, it can be cultivated earlier, and with more ease than by flat culture. The quantity per acre and the profits of a root crop will depend upon the manner in which it is cultivated, and cared for.—By special cultivation immense yields have been made. In ordinary or fair culture from 600 to 1,000 bushels per acre on good soil may be obtained. Roots should be more extensively grown. By this means more stock can be kept on the farm, an increased quantity of manures made, and of course better profits realized, than where no such culture enters into a part of the farming operations.

Employment for Returning Soldiers.

At No. 35 Chambers street, in this city, is the office of the Bureau of Employment for Disabled and Discharged Soldiers. This is a branch of the Sanitary Commission. It is now in full operation, and we learn that employers of labor are already to some extent availing themselves of its services to secure workmen among the discharged and disabled soldiers of the Union armies.

The armies are now breaking up, and several hundred thousand men will presently return to their homes. A considerable proportion of these men will go back to their farms, or to their former business, which has been kept open for them by relatives or partners. But the greater part of this host of men will have to begin life anew. It is the duty of all good citizens to lend their help to make this beginning as little difficult as possible; and we hope that in every city and town the country through, such bureaus of employment will be established as that which is now in operation in Chambers street. The Sanitary Commission could not perform a more useful work than to turn the whole strength of its organization, in every state, to this purpose.

It should be remembered by employers of labor that the men who have served their country in the army and navy have gained an important quality by their experience of war. They have come to understand the value of united effort and discipline. A soldier's life is not necessarily a bad training for civil life; and it will be found that thousands of Americans have become more efficient for the usual avocations and industries by the experience of the war. Any one who employs considerable numbers of workmen, and who requires regularity and discipline, will, we believe, find his account in engaging as many steady and competent soldiers as he can get. A few instances, culled from the books of the office in Chambers street, will show that some are already aware of this fact.

Seven men were engaged last week, and sent out to Steuben county, in this State, to work on a large farm. A nurseryman has filed an application for thirty-five one armed men to sell plants. One night last winter a soldier, on picket guard before Petersburg, received a shot in the leg, which ultimately made amputation necessary. He received an honorable discharge when he recovered from his hurt, and returned to this city. A few days ago the Architectural Iron Works here needed a clerk; they engaged this disabled soldier, and he is thus comfortably provided for. The Excelsior Iron Works also, last week, made places for two discharged soldiers. We could mention other instances, but these will show that some employers are aware of the advantage they have in getting the services of good men from the armies.

We wish to call general attention to this matter. One thousand four hundred and ninety-five applications have been already registered at 35 Chambers street by discharged soldiers, who desire steady employment. Of this number five hundred and one have got places through the agency of the bureau, of whom about one hundred were disabled by the loss of an arm, a leg, an eye, or fingers, or by a stiff limb. Of the whole number of applicants three hundred and sixty were thus crippled. A disabled soldier may be as useful and valuable as a sound man in many employments. The loss of an arm or a leg will not hinder an otherwise capable man from performing perfectly the duties of a clerk or bookkeeper; and there are hundreds of other tasks for which these men are quite competent.

We trust employers of labor, in and out of the city, will send their applications to the office at No. 35 Chambers street, where they can be suited with such men as they need. And we expect that branch offices will be opened at once, in every State, so that every facility may be afforded the returning soldiers to resume the peaceful and useful industries which they laid down to serve and save their country. We shall print from time to time a list of the applications on file at the employment office in this city, so classified as to show the kinds of employment desired, and the trades to which the applicants were bred or accustomed before the war. —*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Old School General Assembly.

THE SESSION OF SATURDAY.

At Saturday's session of the General Assembly, says the *Post*, an application was received from the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, asking the Assembly to direct the Board of Publication to open a depository in New York for the sale of their books, tracts and other publications. The committee recommended a reply in the negative, and the recommendation was adopted.

The special order for the day was the reception of delegates from corresponding religious bodies. Rev. W. T. Monod, as a delegate from the French Evangelical churches, was first received, and addressed the Assembly. He began by referring to his own connection with and previous membership in this General Assembly, and then went on to state the circumstances under which he appeared here at the present time as a delegate from the Union of evangelical churches in France. These churches are now in a very prosperous condition, and there is among all the people of France, even among some of the Catholics, a strong tendency toward a free church and a separation of church and state. Strong sympathy is felt for this country in her national troubles by the evangelical churches. Whatever lukewarm feeling there has been in France regarding the struggles of this nation was certainly not felt in their body. Never has the speaker seen an exhibition of deeper feeling in any assemblage than by their synod of last November at Paris, when addressed by the American Consul on this subject. As they have sympathized in the troubles of the people of this country, they now rejoice with them that peace is restored. The evangelical churches also take great interest in the movement in behalf of the freedmen, and are ready to give material assistance to it. They also sympathize deeply, almost too deeply for expression, with this country in the loss of the great Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln. The news was received on the very eve of the annual meeting of the evangelical churches, and the ministers present alluded to it with the deepest sorrow. They also have instructed their delegate to express their great interest in the movement now on foot for the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian church in this country, and hope that it will be speedily effected. The speaker then gave a sketch of the Evangelical Society of France, a sort of domestic missionary organization, engaged in spreading free churches among the people. This society is now several thousand dollars in debt, and earnestly asks some aid from this country. In conclusion the speaker gave a brief account of a recent visit to the venerable Dr. Nott, of Schenectady, N. Y., President of Union College, who expressed the deepest interest in the movement toward reunion now engaging the attention of both branches of the Presbyterian Church.

The Moderator made a brief reply, expressive of his gratification at the reception of the interesting intelligence communicated.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge moved the adoption of a resolution expressive of a similar feeling on the part of the entire Assembly, and recommending the the young minister to churches to whom he might apply for aid for the brethren in France.

The preparation of a formal resolution of the tenor proposed by Rev. Dr. Breckinridge was referred to a special committee, consisting of Revs. Drs. Breckinridge and Elliott, and Mr. R. McKnight.

Rev. T. C. Strong, delegate from the Reformed Dutch Church, was next introduced, and addressed the Assembly at length, stating some facts showing that that church is thoroughly alive. During the passed year it has raised $130,000 for the endowment of Rutger's College, and has also started a Western College at Holland, Michigan. For this purpose it proposed to raise $105,000, and within four weeks from the time, this was proposed, one half of the sum was subscribed in New York, and there is every reason to expect that when the fall session opens the whole amount will have been received. The Rev. Dr Smith, during the past year, also offered to give $40,000 to establish an exegetical professorship in the Theological Seminary, if the church would subscribe an equal amount to found a fourth professorship. The offer was accepted, and the amount has in great part been already pledged.

In reply, the Moderator complimented Dr. Stone and the Reformed Dutch Church, tracing the points of similitude between that church and this, and their unity of feeling on points of Calvinistic doctrine.

Delegates were also received from the United Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian churches.

This concluding the reception of delegates, the unfinished business of the report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures was taken up. A question propounded by the Presbytery of Sydney was taken up. It was as follows:

"Is it consistent with regular standing in our church for church members to be supporters and attendants in other churches not in our communion, while absenting themselves from and refusing to support the church to which they belong?"

To this the committee return a negative answer, with an injunction on church sessions to make such cases a matter of discipline. Adopted.

Another question from this Presbytery was in relation to placing on record evidence and judgment in the case of a contumacious brother. In answer to this the committee merely refer the questioners to the Book of Discipline, chapter 4, sections 10, 11 and 15.

Rev. Dr. Wilson proposed this amendment:

"It is the duty of the session, after suspending for contumacy, to proceed to take the testimony in the case and put it on record, but not to render judgment in the absence of the accused."

On this there was an active discussion as to its probable effects, and finally the amendment was laid on the table by an overwhelming vote. During the discussion, and before any decision was arrived at, the hour for adjournment arrived, and the subject went over as unfinished business.

—The colors of the Second Vermont regiment are inscribed with the names of twenty-two battles; the Third regiment with twenty-one; The Fourth with twenty-one; the Fifth with twenty-one; the Sixth with twenty-one; the Tenth with eight; the Seventeenth with seven; the Second United States Sharpshooters with twenty; the First Artillery with seven, and the First United States Sharpshooters with twenty-four.

New School General Assembly.

During the Monday's session of this body, the report on

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY,

was called up. From the discussion which followed, the following are extracts:

Rev. Mr. Sawyer, of East Tennessee, was called to the stand, and made a telling speech upon the condition of that section of the country, and the relation in which our churches there stand to the patriotic sentiment of the North. He said that the churches there are ready for reorganization; their rebel pastors who have run away in other days, are now talking of "coming back home." Home! They haven't got any home! We don't want them, and won't have them. (Applause.) But we do want loyal ministers, and the churches can probably raise $1,000 a year right away to support pastors, if they can be got.

Mr. Lamar, the Commissioner from Union Presbytery, East Tennessee Synod, was then called to the platform. He said: They doubtless ask why our people gave in to the rebels? It was because they believed slavery to be a "divine institution," authorized and enjoined by the Bible, and that, consequently, they were obliged to defend it, even with their lives, if necessary. Mr. L. believed that the opinion expressed to him by a professor in a Southern Seminary, was true, that the main burden of the responsibility of this war rests with the ministry of the South. He (the speaker) had heard a Baptist minister pompously announce his argument for secession to be, "God Almighty seceded from the devil in Heaven, and certainly we cannot be wrong in seceding from these vile Abolitionists!" Our Methodist brethren, when they receive men into their churches, give them six months' probation; if we receive these men to readmission, we ought to give them six years' probation!

The Rev. Dr. Spear of Brooklyn, in moving that the thanks of the Assembly be returned to the last two speakers, related the case of a clergyman (whose name, we understand, is Charles H. Read, of Richmond) whom he had formerly known and esteemed, who was called to a Church in New York, and subsequently called South. When this war broke out, this man made himself the bell-wether of the people—boasted that his church had led the State, and that his State had led the "Confederacy." He has had the effrontery to return to the North ("turn him out of doors,") but, meeting with the treatment he deserves, has found it prudent to leave this city and go further north; but the people where he went were so outraged when they discovered him that they hooted the felon from the town (Applause.) Now, I would have it thus with them all. I would have Jeff. Davis hanged (applause); I would have Lee hanged (great applause); I would have Breckinridge hanged (applause); and I would propose to go on, not in a spirit of vengeance and malevolence, but in a spirit of justice and righteousness, until the judicial spirit of the land shall stand as high as the military power has vindicated its place. (Great applause.) Let us recognize the Society of the South on the basis of freedom, and let us re-organize the Christianity of the South with the bible without the tumult of pro-slavery advocates. Dr. Spear closed with the remark that this church should see to it, that all ministers who have in any way been in complicity with this rebellion should never be admitted to have any ecclesiastical status in the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America until their loyalty had been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt.

THE SESSION OF TUESDAY.

The Standing Committee on Ministerial Education reported the names of the following persons to fill the vacancies in the Permanent Committee. Rev. G. L. Prentiss, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Elder Walter L. Griffith, Elder C. A. Davidson, Elder Ezra M. Kingsley.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures made a report on Overture No. 9. The report declared that the session is the church, and its acts are the acts of the church. When an applicant for admission by letter is received by a vote of the session, he becomes at once a member of the church. The same rule applies to candidates for admission on profession of faith.

The vote of the session is the essential act by which they are received, and needs no subsequent action of the congregation to give it validity. The vote of the session is the action on which church membership depends.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

The report of the Standing Committee on Home Missions in relation to the evangelization of the Southern States having been duly submitted, was considered.

An exhaustive debate ensued upon the subject of missions for the freedmen.

The prevailing sentiment appears to be in favor of employing colored preachers for the colored population. Rev. Mr. Reeves, of Philadelphia, colored, and his associate from Newark, spoke with great fervor and eloquence.

Rev. Mr. Ball explained the condition of matters in the Southern States. In Louisiana the prejudice against colored men was as strong as during the existence of slavery. The system enforced by Gen. Banks for the colored population was admirable; the school polity provided education for all without distinction.

Rev. Mr. Sawyer said that the freedmen were making great progress. Many of them were acquiring property and educating their children. He had no fear but that they would sustain themselves. He praised their conduct highly.

The subject of voting was incidentally mentioned, and the position taken by several speakers, evidently with the approval of the Assembly, that the elective franchise must be extended to the colored population. They were loyal as no other class in the South are; they possess energy, intelligence and other necessary qualifications of the citizen. Besides they are generally opposed to any anti-republican domination. By granting them the right to vote, southern sovereignty would sooner be reconstructed, civilization established, and Christian institutions would then spring up all over the South.

The Moderator announced that the hour of recess had arrived, and called upon Rev. Mr. Reeves, of Philadelphia, who made the concluding morning prayer.

The members of the Assembly then left the church; and learned at the door that Mr. Fredericks, the photographer, had planted a camera across the street for the purpose of obtaining a negative of the General Assembly.

The members were accordingly grouped, the short ones in front, with the moderator and clerks in an advantageous position. "I wonder if he will not take the Congregationalists too," said one champion of Presbyterial government. The two colored commissioners were placed in front of the apparatus.—Two negatives were taken, and the Assembly dispersed.

The Sportsmen's State Convention.—The Niagara Falls *Gazette* contains the following with regard to the arrangements for the seventh annual Convention of Sportsmen's Clubs of this State, at Niagara Falls, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of June:

The labor of making the necessary arrangements for the Convention, no slight work, falls upon the Niagara Falls Shooting Club, whose members are very cheerfully giving much of their time and attention to the details. The programme will be forwarded to the different clubs throughout the State this week. Any clubs failing to receive a supply should address William Pool, Sec. N. F. S. Club, who will supply them. There may be several such, as it is difficult to obtain a full list of clubs.

The invitation is general to all who love field sports, and we hope and expect to see a large number of Nimrods and disciples of old Walton present. The Convention proper will be composed of five delegates from each organized club in the State, and two delegates from each county in which there is no club. The officers of the Convention are:

President—D. R. Jerould, Niagara Falls.
Vice Presidents—S. Bolles, Hornellsville; J. J. L. C. Jewett, Buffalo.
Secretaries—O. E. Whitehead, New York; Frank Shiway, Buffalo.

The delegates will meet at the rooms of the N. F. S. Club, on the evening of June 6th, when credentials will be received. Wednesday, the 7th of June, will be devoted first, at 10 o'clock A. M., to off hand rifle shooting,—ten shots—open sight—15 rods for first and second prizes of a silver wine castor and a silver sugar bowl. At 12 M., the trial at pistol shooting will take place—10 shots, single hand—open sights—barrel not exceeding 13 inches—at 15 yards, for two prizes of a revolver and opera glass. At 2 P. M., a trial at single trap shooting comes off for a prize of a silver pitcher and server, offered by the president of the Convention. For field guns not larger than 10 guage, 1½ oz. shot, at 10 single birds each.

On the second day, throwing the fly will take place at 9 A. M., for two prizes—a single hand rod and reel, and another not yet selected.

At 11 A. M., will be the State Trap Shoot at 10 single birds each, 1½ oz. shot, sides to be chosen on the ground.

On the third day at 9 A. M. will be the grand single bird shooting for three magnificent prizes of a Silver Wine Castor, Silver Soup Tureen and Silver Goblet, offered by the Niagara Falls Shooting Club, open to all comers, at 10 single birds each, shot 1½ oz., powder and guns unlimited—21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, &c.

At 1 P. M. will be the grand double bird shooting for the splendid prizes of a Silver Coffee Urn and a Silver Pitcher and Salver, at 10 double rises each—18 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, shot 1½ oz. powder and guns unlimited.

At 9 P. M. the annual dinner will be served at the Cataract House, when the prizes will be awarded and the annual address be delivered. It has been announced that Hon. S. B. Hammond, of Watertown, would deliver the address, but since he accepted the invitation, his wife's health is such (paralysis) that he cannot leave her, and he was very reluctantly obliged to recall his promise. The committee yet hope to secure a speaker for the occasion.

The Club expect to have at least 4,000 wild pigeons—nearly half that number have already been procured from Illinois and Wisconsin. No trouble will be spared to make the Convention pleasant to all who may come from this or other States, and we repeat our hope that there may be a crowd of genuine lovers of field sports here on that occasion.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NEW YANKEE NOTION HOUSE, At No. 42 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

To the Trade:—I have just received and am now opening a full and complete assortment of Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods purchased of Manufacturers and Importers, at the late great reduction in prices. Dealers supplied at the lowest New York rates.
Utica, May 13, 1862. D. P. BUCKINGHAM may13dlm

CHINA HALL is now opening a large invoice of Crockery, just received from Liverpool, and at the low price of gold can offer inducements. So now is the time for those in want of a China Tea Set or new Set of Crockery, or any article usually found in a

FIRST-CLASS CROCKERY STORE,

IT WILL PAY to examine QUALITY and PRICES of our WHITE LEAD, Zinc White, Linseed Oil, Raw and Boiled. ENGLISH ROOFING, COTTAGE COLORS, &c., &c. E. A. WHITING & CO.

WHY CHINA HALL CAN SELL CROCKERY so low.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

GOOD NEWS. GOLD HAS FALLEN, AND SO HAS CROCKERY, AT CHINA HALL,

CORNELIUS E. STEPHENS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

CONSTITUTION WATER

THE ONLY REMEDY KNOWN FOR

DIABETES.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

STRANGUARY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

PHYSICIANS

CONSTITUTION WATER

DIURETICS

IN DYSMENORRHOEA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION AND MENORRHAGIA, OR PROFUSE FLOWING.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, New York.

OIL COMPANIES.

NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL $750,000. 100,000 SHARES AT $7.50 EACH.

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ATWOOD'S PATENT DRILLING MACHINE, PILE DRIVER, AND HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

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THE JOSEPHINE GOLD COMPANY OF COLORADO.

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SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED To receive and fill orders for superior and rapid selling BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS, including the Steel Plate Engraving of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, R. H. CURRAN.

FOR THE HAIR.

OLD AND YOUNG SHOULD USE STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

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HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, IN GREAT VARIETY. W. M. STORRS & CO.

Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.

RETURN OF REASON.

Men learn even to adapt themselves to circumstances. Passion and prejudice may be for a season, but render the presence of necessity unseen or gradually remove the cause. The business world indulged in bounds almost delirious, for a hundred years, and dreamed, after the war, of another war of conference, to restore to the mountains and peak by the struggle forbidden by guerilla warfare. Now that the Southern people would never return to their allegiance, has been proved to the satisfaction. It was thought that they would all prefer exile, and would cast insanity and ruin on the nation than to remain under the Stars and Stripes. Especially has it been argued that the destitution of the country would compel capable labor, at present for at least one season, if not for several, the production of any crops. In all such calculations, no allowance has been made for the recuperative power and elasticity in knowledge as well as in fashion. No one anticipated that the Southern States will come to-day, and to-morrow, and the day after, or that its wounds will be healed in a day. Even their labor resumes tone to adapt itself to new conditions and to produce crops.

Thoughtful observers declined from the beginning of the late war, to predict that as soon as the effects of the extinction should be realized, society would accommodate itself to the new requirements of the state; and that if free labor should be substituted for slave labor, the primary result would be a more healthful basis, and power of more permanent character, than existed previously. The country has not elapsed since the conclusion of hostilities, before the blanks, are filled here and there by employment of the energies of the Confederacy. The shock of the failure of its extreme hopes and purposes. Their industry, and other engines, have just given place to the reality of the triumph of the Union. They have already learned that the laws of the United States serve them. They have seen and appreciated the advantages rather applying the proclamations of freedom to every locality. Instead of expecting the abolishment of a Republic wholly free, it might be expected that the people would rise to the full use of its blessings in their old economies. Something of the nonsense or nothing from the struggles, something of the joy of more and prosperous life, is the result of the fighting, and will scarcely outnumber any persons.

But sooner than could have been anticipated the decision of reason are heard. In all parts of the South concessions are making, to produce that best hope prescribable, and to comply at once with the new conditions of life. Mississippi, for instance, as shown in elsewhere all thoughts of secession and of a separate State, has called a convention. Governor Sharkey has issued a proclamation for the purpose, and the people have responded with regular military operations. The best citizens of the Southern people are thinking as time the evils caused by the war and to build anew the institutions of the country. The Memphis (La.) Telegraph admitting those who "may be disposed to consult their personal dignity and the spirit of freedom to maintain a position of exclusive and indifference," but it is necessary "to be the part of interest and of true dignity and manhood that every citizen should use his influence to restore peace and order under the new condition of things. The best and most prosperous people in the country, then not release or become a common cause to God, society and ourselves, to do the best we can under the circumstances in which we have been placed on." The Atlanta Intelligencer argues rationally and practically as to "the duty of the Southern people conform to what now exists, and to our future welfare." Similarly, the Augusta Chronicle is in like spirit commends those planters who have not put the unbroken land in order for cultivating and gathering the crops, and adds: "Every man who has land to cultivate, and cannot than can be produced, and it is a misfortune that it is not done." Every crop to be saved but rather than to accommodate himself to the circumstances of the times. There is no reason why every land cannot be profitably cultivated on the existing plan if there is proper energy and foresight on your part, and a willingness to labor." Necessity, they say, and the success the truth is accepted if a success will be attained by a proper application of energy." And a like spirit and purpose are generally exhibited and manifested in the Southern States, and events these will

C. A. YATES & CO.'S CLOTHING.

GREAT FALL IN PRICES

AT THE

ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE

OF

C. A. YATES AND CO.

Nos. 54 and 58 Genesee Street,

MARBLE BLOCK, UTICA.

The largest stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING,

IN CENTRAL NEW YORK

AT

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

We have this day made a still further

DECLINE IN PRICES

And have marked our entire stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT AN

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

One Price to all—and no Deviation.

April 24th, 1865 — C. A. YATES & CO.

By Telegraph

TO THE UTICA MORNING HERALD AND DAILY GAZETTE.

The Trial of the Assassins.

THE EVIDENCE TAKEN YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

On opening the Court for the trial of the conspirators, at the request of Mr. Coxe, the record was corrected by excluding from the evidence the oath of allegiance purporting to be signed by O'Laughlin, as the witness could not swear positively to the signature.

Voltaire Randall testified that he knew the prisoner Arnold; found in his carpet bag some papers, letters, clothing, revolver and cartridges, revolver handed him.

Major Marsh testified that he was an officer in a Maryland regiment from 1861, to March 31st, 1864. He was a prisoner of war, and confined in Libby Prison, from the 15th of June, 1863, until the 21st of March, 1864.

To Judge Advocate Holt: I was detained, when captured, two weeks at Winchester, on account of ill health. My health improving, I was compelled to march to Staunton, and was treated kindly on the road by the escort. At first the rations at Libby prison were small, but tolerably fair. A half a loaf of bread was given each man, with four ounces of meat and several spoonfuls of rice. After four months, meat as a regular thing was stopped; then we were deprived of wheat bread, and furnished with what was called corn bread, which was very coarse. I have known prisoners to be without meat three or four weeks at a time. We had a few potatoes of the worst character. A meeting of the prisoners was held and a remonstrance sent to the authorities. Col. Ould replied that the treatment was good enough, and better than rebel prisoners received. After being there five months, I was taken sick with dropsy, from the bad treatment, and sent to the hospital. While there, I saw men brought in from Belle Isle in a starving condition, and out of forty at least eight or twelve died the first night. The physician told me their condition was produced by want of proper treatment. Two of our prisoners escaped, which made Maj. Turner, in charge of the prison, become passionate and insulting. He removed us from the hospital to Libby prison in a wet room. Some of the sick were in a dying condition, and were compelled to remain there twenty-four hours without cots or a morsel to eat, as a punishment for the escape of the two officers. A Col. Fowler, on being remonstrated with, said the treatment was too d——d good for you Yankees. A man could not possibly live on the rations. For days we lived on what was called corn bread, which appeared to be meal and bread mixed and caked in a rough condition, on that and water alone.

Capt. Emory, another prisoner, testified, substantially to the same statement. The money belonging to prisoners was taken from them, and therefore they could not buy food. The bearing of the keeper was very rude, cursing and abusing the prisoners. After the battle of Chickamauga, 15 or 16 of the sick were tied on a rack to keep them from falling off although there were ambulances near by, not in use. They were tied on like sacks of grain. The Committee of the rebel Senate knew of their horrible treatment, but did not notice them on their visit. He asked Turner for medicine, but he said he had none to give him. An inspector of the prison, named Turner, said the object of the treatment was to kill the prisoners, adding it was good enough for you. You had no business to come here. If I had command, I would hang all of you.

Benjamin Sweeney, formerly Color Sergeant in the army, and prisoner of war for five months in Belle Isle, in 1863, testified there were about 23,000 prisoners there. It was in winter. About half had shelter, about half enough food to live on; had seen men starve to death; bodies of those who died were allowed to lie eight or nine days in trenches without being buried; they would not allow us to bury them. Witness had asked special permission to do so, but was refused. He had helped to carry out ten or twenty a day, had seen men shot down without cause or provocation. His weight was reduced from 170 to 123 pounds; didn't think he would have lived three months longer.

Wm. Bull who was a prisoner at Andersonville for eleven months, testified the treatment very poor. We had no shelter but were compelled to live in swamps. Their blankets, hats, caps, their clothing in general, and money was taken from them. Rations, about one-half pint corn meal, two ounces of bacon, and half a spoonful of salt for twenty-four hours. The bacon was alive. Once in a while we got hold of a good piece, but not very often. This treatment killed the men off, and the largest number of deaths in a day, to his recollection, was 163. Starvation was the cause. The enemy said they didn't care a damn whether yankees lived or not. Howell Cobb made a speech there in February. His remarks were very bitter. He said the treatment was the best they could do; that if the authorities looked after them a little more, probably they would fare better; he only said a few words, and didn't seem to care much about the prisoners. The heat was very intense. The water they had to drink had been made filthy by garbage thrown into the creek above. The reply to remonstrance thereto was, they didn't care a d—n for Yankees. The witness went there in June, as many as six or eight were shot day a day. If a man got half a foot over the dead line, or near it, he was shot. It was said they got a furlough of thirty days for shooting a Yankee. Cobb, in a speech, said something about a plan to burn and plunder the North. I cannot tell the words used. The treatment of sick prisoners was very poor; they got pitch-pine pills for everything; they got no regular medicine; not a cent of the prisoners' money was returned to them; for nine months the prisoner had nothing to wear but a pair of drawers and shirt; his clothes were taken from him, he laid on the open ground for that time without a bit of shelter; thousands were in the same fix; the corpses of men who had died in the morning could not be approached by night within twenty feet, and pitchforks had to be used to carry a body off to the trenches. The clothing sent there by our government was taken by a rebel captain in charge. Over half the deaths were by starvation; the food was the cause of their sickness, and after they got sick, the food was no better; he would not think of eating such food now, but men in danger of starvation might.

E. W. Ross, clerk in Libby Prison, in March, 1864, testified the prison was mined at the time of Kilpatrick's raid. Had seen the fuse in Maj. Turner's office; it was an eight-second fuse. Turner told him it was to set the powder off in case the raiders got into the city to blow up the prison and prisoners. The powder was taken away in May, secretly. Turner was a subordinate of rebel War Department.

John Latouche testified, Turner told him General Winder had been to see the Secretary of War, and they were going to put powder into the building. It was in twenty-five pound packages, about 100 pounds in all. A hole was dug in the center of the middle basement, and the powder was put down there. The ground was then covered over with gravel. I took one of the sentries from outside the building and placed him over this powder, that no accident might occur. Next day Turner, showed me the fuse in his office.

The powder remained there till May, when the prisoners were all removed. Gen. Winder then sent word to remove the powder as secretly as possible. Heard him say it was to blow up the place in case the raiders got into Richmond.

Lavinia Washington was sworn: Said she was Dr. Mudd's slave, and left his house nearly two years ago. She heard Mudd say, the summer before, that, that Lincoln would not keep his seat long. Two or three men were present at the same time, dressed partly in gray and partly in black, and they slept in the pines; Dr. Mudd sometimes carried victuals to them.

Mary Miley, also a slave of Dr. Mudd, was sworn, and testified that she left his house the month before. Last Christmas she saw two or three men, sometimes in the house, and sometimes out in the woods, where they had their bed last summer. One of these men was John Surratt. Witness heard Garner say to Mudd that old Abe Lincoln, d——d old son of a b——h, ought to have been dead long ago, when Mudd replied, he was much of the same mind. This was in tobacco planting time last year. Several other colored witnesses testified as to Mudd's conversing in praise of the rebels. Ben Garner said to Mudd, that Stonewall was going to cross at Point of Rocks, and take Washington and burn old Lincoln in his house. Mudd said he would not be surprised.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

The defense then opened. Rev. Father Wigget testified he had been acquainted with Mrs. Surratt eight or nine years, and always heard her spoken well of, and had never heard anything that would detract from her christian character. Rev Fathers Boyle and Stonestreet testified to the same effect, and had never heard her utter a disloyal sentiment. Mrs. John Hallahan, who boarded with Mrs. Surratt, testified she saw Payne there when he called himself Wood. Mrs. Surratt said he was a Baptist Minister. Witness saw Atzerott in the house once or twice. Mrs. Surratt said she would not board the latter.

Witnesses from Baltimore were produced, who gave circumstantial accounts where O'Laughlin was in that city at various times on the 13th and 14th of April the object being to prove an *alibi*.

After Mrs. Hallahan's testimony, Miss Howard Fitzpatrick testified she boarded at Mrs. Surratt's

[Columns 3–6 (continuation of the trial testimony; From the Mississippi Valley; The Arrest of Gov. Letcher; The 7-30 Loan; The Colt Suit; From Fortress Monroe; The Blackburn Case; Northern and Central Counties; News via New York; News from Washington; Commercial — The Markets; Amusements) illegible at available resolution]

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,

AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,

COMPRISING

THE MOST SUPERB COLLECTION

OF

LIVING WILD ANIMALS

in Europe or America, including

THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE,

that has been in this country for years, and more

EXTREMELY RARE VARIETIES

of the animal kingdom than have ever before been brought together on this side of the Atlantic, will EXHIBIT IN UTICA, on the lot in the rear of the Reservoir,

FRIDAY, MAY 26.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ADMISSION only 40 cents. Children under nine, 25 cents.

Doors open at half past 1 and 7 o'clock.

WILL ALSO EXHIBIT

At CLINTON, TUESDAY, May 25th.

At NEWPORT, SATURDAY, May 27th.

At REMSEN, MONDAY, May 29th

FURNACES.

CARTON'S NEW AND IMPROVED

VENTILATING AND SELF-CLEANING

Gas and Smoke-Consuming

HOT AIR FURNACES.

SEVEN SIZES.

CARTON'S FURNACE
is used in brick work with Hot Air Pipes and Registers.

CARTON'S FURNACE
is used in portable form, with or without Hot Air Pipes and Registers.

CARTON'S FURNACE
is used as PARLOR HEATER, with or without Hot Air Pipes and Registers.

CARTON'S FURNACE
either Brick Work, Portable or Parlor form, is the most powerful heater in the known world.

CARTON'S FURNACE
is the only one which perfectly consumes the gas and smoke.

CARTON'S FURNACE
has fifty per cent more radiating surface than any other heater.

CARTON'S FURNACE
is the only perfect self-cleaning heater in existence.

CARTON'S FURNACE
in Economy, Durability, and Simplicity, is unequaled.

CARTON'S FURNACE
is constructed on scientific principles.

CARTON'S FURNACE
received the HIGHEST PREMIUM for being the BEST HOT AIR FURNACE at the Utica Mechanics' Fair 1863.

CARTON'S FURNACE
received the HIGHEST PREMIUM for being the BEST HOT AIR FURNACE at the Fair of the Syracuse Mechanics' Institute, 1864.

CARTON'S FURNACE
is got up by competent and experienced mechanics.

CARTON'S FURNACE
is warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

CARTON'S FURNACE
Only requires an examination to satisfy the most incredulous.

CARTON'S FURNACE
is in operation at the old established Warming and Ventilating Depot,

126 GENESEE STREET, UTICA, N. Y.

where they are sold at extremely low rates.

CARTON'S FURNACE.

See advertisement in another column.

JOHN CARTON, Inventor and Manufacturer.

mar30dly

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES, $230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50	note
Two cents " " "	$100	"
Ten " " "	$500	"
20 " " "	$1,000	"
$1 " " "	$5,000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency.—This is

The Only Loan in Market

now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, No. 114 South Third Street,
May 15, 1865. Philadelphia.

The Ninth National Bank.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000, PAID IN,

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND SPECIAL AGENT FOR JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of charge, by express, to all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent. interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. *Orders* sent by mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York account.

J. T. HILL, *Cashier* — J. U. ORVIS, *President.*

J. WYMAN JONES,

BANKER

No. 6 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

[*Two doors from Wall Street.*]

Agent for the sale of United States Treasury Notes

These Notes bear interest at the rate of Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. per annum, and are known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

Dealer in Government Securities of all descriptions.

☞ Money loaned on U. S. bonds.

U. S. 7-30 Loan.

The Oneida Bank keeps constantly on hand for immediate delivery at par,

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

and other U. S. securities. oct5dtf.

SPECIAL NOTICES

HUNNEWELL'S

Universal Cough Remedy.

There is, probably, no line of diseases which has been more erroneously treated than *Throat and Lung Complaints.*

There is also not a recipe written, nor a preparation before the public for these complaints, that does not contain *Ipecac, Antimony, Lobelia, or Opium*, in some form or other, which I claim to be *entirely* unnecessary in nine-tenths of such cases, as they produce nausea, cause the stomach to repel food, and allow disease to triumph over what nature requires to keep up strength.

Again, these objectionable components cause doses to be placed so far apart, that the irritation which causes the cough gets the upper hand, and the foundation of weak lungs or consumption is permanently laid.

A true Cough Remedy should not only be the *pocket, bedside or nursery companion* of all, and to be used just as often as there is *tickling* in the *throat*, or disposition to *cough*, but in allow of its free use after the cough is checked, to clear away all remaining irritation, and make the cure perfect.

Cases of most violent *Sore Throat*, with all the symptoms of *Diptheria* have been entirely cured by making a constant use of the Cough Remedy as a Gargle. For Hoarseness it is invaluable.

To be sent by mail, are put in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents, and One Dollar, which will be sent, post paid, on receipt of the amount.

☞ For sale by all dealers. Sold in Utica by Warner Ray Dickinson, Comstock & Co. T. R. Butler, W. Blakie.

Public Health. The Press.

Advertising has been pronounced "undignified" by the medical faculty. A physician who advertises a valuable remedy to fifty people in his private practice would receive the cold shoulder from his professional brethren, should he make its merits known to millions through the business columns of a newspaper press. This may be "dignified,"—but is it benevolent, humane, or just? Whoever is fortunate enough to discover or invent anything that will prevent or cure, or alleviate human suffering, is bound to make it known, through every channel of communication within his reach, to the general public. For many years the merits of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS have thus been proclaimed to the world, and multitudes have been restored to health, or saved from fatal maladies in consequence. As new facts have been developed in relation to the operation of this most pure and potent of all stomachics and Alteratives, they have been stated in simple language to the people of many lands; and if the proprietors of the medicine have derived profit from their dissemination, thousands upon thousands of individuals have been benefited thereby to an extent beyond all estimate. In the West Indies, Canada, Australia and South America, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are now recognized as the sole specific for Dyspepsia, the best possible safeguard against epidemics, and the finest invigorant in cases of General Debility, and the only diffusive stimulant entirely free from noxious ingredients.

New York House, 59 Cedar Street, N. Y.

TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD, AND BEAUTY THE complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

Utica Morning Herald

AND DAILY GAZETTE

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

CITY ITEMS.

Wednesday being the forty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, the event was duly commemorated by the British shipping in the harbor. Salutes were fired, flags suspended, and other tokens of honor exhibited.

—The Surrogate of New York has rejected the will of Michael O'Brien, deceased, where one of the attesting witnesses wrote the name of the decedent at its foot, and also wrote the name of the other attesting witnesses, at his request. Each attesting witness must sign his own name to a will.

—In the Court of General Sessions, Wednesday, Henry Cruger was tried for stealing $745 from a German soldier, in a concert saloon in Chatham street. The evidence showed that he made his victim drunk and then robbed him. The jury convicted him, and he was remanded for sentence.

—Twenty-five thousand tons of Scranton Coal were sold at auction Wednesday. There was a considerable falling off in prices from the figures obtained at the last sale in April. Buyers were very cautious, and in most cases took small lots. Grate Coal sold for $6.70 to $6.95; Stove Coal for $5.75 to $6.85. This is a falling off about thirty cents per ton on Grate Coal, and of $1.35 on Stove Coal.

COUNTRY ITEMS.

An organization called the "Rensselaer Oil Company," has commenced operations at Ballston.

—They are getting up the oil fever in Peekskill. A great show of "indications," they tell us.

—A thunder storm which passed over Elmira on Monday afternoon, did a good deal of damage. It was accompanied with wind and hail.

—The Trojans are punishing chaps for fishing in their Water Works Lake. Two have recently been caught and fined $5 each.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has opened an office at Skaneateles village.

—We regret to see it stated that Hon. Gaylord W. Clarke, Inspector of State Prisons, is lying seriously ill at his residence in Lockport.

—A fellow named Kelly was detected in attempting to rob passengers on the steamer Rip Van Winkle, a few nights since, on her passage down the river.

—Mr Charles Hilton, an accomplished engineer and estimable gentleman, who has been connected with the New York Central for the last twelve years, takes the place of Mr. George E. Gray as Chief Engineer of the road.

—Dean Richmond, G. B. Worthington, R. O. Holden, H. J. Redfield, Trumbull Cary, Alva Smith, and fifty or more "solid men" of Batavia offer $2,000 for the (legal) scalp of any villain who shall be convicted of setting a fire within that village.

—A. Cuyler Ten Eyck, City Marshal and Collector of Taxes, Albany, has been served with an injunction, issued by Judge Ingalls, restraining him from levying upon the property of stockholders of the First National Bank of that city. The whole amount of the assessment is about $11,000.

—The valuable property near the Great Falls in Rochester, known as the Vickery Cotton Mills, has been purchased by Gardner & Co., for $75,000. The purchasers are largely engaged in cotton manufacturing, and will set the mill in motion speedily, giving employment to about three hundred hands.

—The family of one of our most worthy citizens, says the Troy *Times*, who reside in the upper part of the city, have been plunged into deep grief on learning that their daughter, who left her home a short time since, had become an inmate of a house of ill-fame in New York city, and had fully resolved on leading a life of shame.

—Abram Michaels stole a horse, buggy, harness, buffalo robe, a silver watch and some money from Samuel Smith, Supervisor of the town of Union, Broome county, on Sunday last. He was arrested in Binghamton, Monday, and sent to jail. He laid the cause of the theft to having too much bad whisky.

—The prospects of a fair oil crop, in the vicinity of Fishkill, continue to be good, in the estimation of oil borers. The borers on the Jones farm, at Fishkill, has reached the depth of one hundred feet, and has not yet struck rock. The managers are confident of success.

—Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of the Western Diocese of New York, recommends in a pastoral letter to the clergy of the diocese, that a collection be made in all the churches and chapels for the purpose of defraying the funeral expenses of the late Diocesan, Bishop De Lancey, on the fourth Sunday in the month of June, the 25th.

—A burglar named Lewis Holmes, who in April robbed George L. Van Housen, in Stuyvesant, Columbia county, of $1,650, was traced through the States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and finally to Chicago, where detectives took up the trail and overhauled the scoundrel at Marshall, Ind., where he was negotiating for the purchase of a saloon.

—The Albany *Journal* says: John Babcock, who was confined in our jail on a charge of aiding James Hart and Wm Carlin to escape from the West Troy lock-up, has been released on bail. Now all the guilty parties are at large, while the witness, Miss Tierney, is still in jail. If libertines desired to prevent all prosecutions against them for their outrages, they could do it in no more effectual way than by securing their own release and the imprisonment of their victim. Under such a system justice is a mockery and equity a sham.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Dresses without sleeves are the style in Paris.

—The average pay due each soldier is $250, and the government is ready to pay off and discharge every man.

—"Waterfalls" are going out of fashion. In Paris the back hair is now being worn up high on the head.

—The French murderer Leduc was lately executed at Boulogne before about twenty thousand persons.

—A German, named John Smith, killed his wife at Wheeling, W. Va., on Saturday last, by shooting her. Rum was the instigator.

—Coal at Pottsville, Pa., has been selling at $2.50 per ton, or less than the cost of production. There is no demand even at that. The trade is dull at most of the mines in Pennsylvania.

—The latest idea is the introduction on railroad trains of soda fountains. They have just been put on the trains of the Little Miami railroad.

—In Washington, on Tuesday and Wednesday, so great was the rush to witness the great military review, that eligible windows were sold at $10 an hour, or $50 for the day.

—The rains of Sunday and Monday last caused a heavy freshet in the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia. The water has not been as high since 1850.

—A German printer, to whom the original ordinance of secession of the State of Virginia was entrusted to have lithographed, has handed it over to government officials. The document is written on parchment, and signed by eighty of the most prominent rebels in Virginia.

—Valuable confiscated property, lately belonging to Jefferson Davis, was sold in New Orleans a few days ago.

—John W. Forney says: "In four years of war fifty years of prejudice against the negro have been destroyed."

—More than 3,000 barrels of eggs have been sent from Montreal to the United States in a month.

—John G. James, who died recently at Doylestown, Pa., has left all his property, valued at $50,000, to the Sunday School Union.

—Some of the finest oil territory in West Virginia was overrun by the rebel army, and the wells destroyed. The return of peace has created a demand for grease in that region.

—Another specimen of British ignorance of American affairs is furnished by a Colonial newspaper, which refers to the venerable Francis P. Blair as the "Nestor of Whig Politics in the United States."

—Col. Reagan, late rebel Postmaster-General, now awaiting the government's order at Fortress Monroe, is said to have been the man to whom Jeff Davis gave orders to "hang Andrew Johnson if he ever caught him." The would-be hangman will perhaps have a fate like Haman's.

—The Mexican emigration excitement has fallen off very materially within a few days past. It turned out that no money was paid in hand.

—Hotel accommodations have been taken in Chicago for Gen. Sherman and his wife, who are to be in attendance there during the great Fair for the benefit of the soldiers, the first week in June.

—A pine tree in Williamstown, whose trunk was three feet in diameter and seventy-five feet high, was struck by lightning and completely demolished during a recent thunder shower, and the fragments were scattered in every direction over an area of three acres.

—A floating hotel is being built in Warren, Warren county, Pennsylvania, intended for the oil regions. It is to be finished in the finest style, and furnished with kitchen, dining-room, state-rooms, and all hotel belongings.

—P. B. Cloyes, of Salisbury, sheared, a few days since, a Paular ewe which was twenty-one days less than a year old. The fleece weighed fourteen pounds and four ounces, and the carcass but thirty-nine pounds and twelve ounces. Such a proportion is very extraordinary even among Vermont sheep.

TO TRAVELERS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangement.—Passenger trains will leave Utica as follows:

GOING EAST.

1.20 a.m. Buffalo and Albany Express stopping at Little Falls, Fonda and Schenectady. Passengers taking this train can always rely on making connections with trains for New York, Boston, and trains North. The Watertown sleeping Car is attached to this train.
2.35 a.m. Cleveland Express, stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Fonda and Schenectady.
5.45 a.m. Cincinnati Express, stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Palatine Bridge, Amsterdam, and Schenectady.
6.10 a.m. Utica and Albany Accommodation, stopping at all stations.
10.00 a.m. Mail train stopping at all stations.
12.15 p.m. Buffalo and New York Express, stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Palatine Bridge, Fonda and Schenectady.
3.20 p.m. Steamboat Express (via Auburn) stopping at all stations.
4.10 p.m. Steamboat Express (via Lyons) stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Palatine Bridge, Fonda, and Schenectady.
8.00 p.m. Freight and Accommodation to Fort Plain, stopping at all stations between Utica and Fort Plain.

GOING WEST.

3.40 a.m. New York Mail, (via Albany,) stopping at Rome, Chittenango and Syracuse.
4.40 a.m. New York Mail (via Troy), stopping at Rome, Oneida, Chittenango and Syracuse.
6.30 a.m. Through Freight and Accommodation, stopping at all stations.
10.50 a.m. Steamboat Express (via Auburn) stopping at Whitesboro, Oriskany, Rome, Verona, Oneida, Canastota, Chittenango, Manlius and Syracuse.
12.00 a.m. Steamboat Express (via Direct Road,) stopping at Rome, Chittenango and Syracuse.
3.10 p.m. Mail Train stopping at all stations.
4.45 p.m. New York Express, stopping at Rome, Chittenango and Syracuse.
7.10 p.m. Emigrant Train, stopping at all stations.
10.10 p.m. Night Express, stopping at Rome, Oneida, Chittenango and Syracuse.

The 2.35 a.m. Cleveland Express will run every day in the week. Passengers for New York by this train on Sunday morning will leave Albany for New York at 8.15 a.m. on Sunday mornings.
The 5.45 a.m. Cincinnati Express will not run East on Monday mornings.
The 4.40 a.m. New York Express Mail will run every day in the week.
All the trains are run by the Albany time, which is five minutes and fifty-two seconds faster than Utica time.
N. B.—Passengers are required to procure and show their tickets before taking seats in the cars. Baggage will not be checked until passage tickets are procured as above.
Utica, May 1st, 1865. E. C. PRIEST, Ass't Supt.

1865. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMBOATS.

The public are hereby informed that the above named Line of Steamers, consisting of the St. JOHN and HENDRICK HUDSON, will commence their regular trips for the season on Monday, March 27th, to connecting with the New York Central Railroad, leaving Albany alternately, as follows:

HENDRICK HUDSON,	ST. JOHN,
MONDAYS,	TUESDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,	THURSDAYS,
FRIDAYS,	SATURDAYS,

Passengers can procure tickets and have the baggage checked through to New York, at all principal points. Leaving Albany on arrival of the Steamboat Express from the West.
For further particulars apply at the Office, Nos. 2[illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, Albany.
mar27dtf J. W. HARCOURT, Agent.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD.
1865. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1865.
On and after Monday, May 22d, 1865, and until further notice, passenger trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
[illegible]
ADDISON DAY, Superintendent.
R. T. FRARY, General Ticket Agent.

AMERICAN EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence.
The splendid upper cabin side wheel steamers
ONTARIO, Capt. J. E. ESTES. CATARACT, Capt. J. B. LEDYARD.
EMPRESS, Capt. C. E. DEWITT.
[illegible]

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Two Express Trains Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
MORNING EXPRESS, [illegible]
AFTERNOON EXPRESS, [illegible]
NEW CARS OF THE BEST CONSTRUCTION and most convenient for the use of passengers have been recently placed on the
HARLEM ROAD.
[illegible]
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.
FORD H. CHAPIN, Supt.

DRUGS AND GROCERIES.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing [illegible] at No. 13[illegible] Genesee street [illegible] mutual consent [illegible]
The undersigned having purchased the interest of Mr. Benj. [illegible] retail Drug [illegible] the old stand [illegible]
Utica, May 6, 1865.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Fresh Teas at Retail.
BUTLER & HAMILTON'S
CHEAP TEA STORE,
112 Genesee street, below the Bridge.
[illegible]

1865.
Having purchased of George A. Kincaid his entire stock of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Selected with great care, and
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
I would call the attention of my friends and the old patrons of the establishment to their quality.
FAMILY GROCERIES,
SUCH AS
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Flour, Meal, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fish, &c. &c. [illegible] Cream Crackers, [illegible]
E. D. GARDNER.

MATTRASSES.

MATTRASSES
PURE WHITE HAIR,
Also, all kinds of
CURLED HAIR MATTRASSES,
Kept constantly on hand and made to order, together with
PURE LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,
for sale Low, at
CLARK'S
Great House Furnishing Depot, No. 80 Genesee Street.

UPWARDS OF THIRTY THOUSAND certificates [illegible]

INSURANCE.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.
The Largest and Strongest in the State.
Assets over Twenty Million Dollars.

ÆTNA, Hartford, (Incorporated 1819,) Assets,	$3,[illegible]
HOME, 135 Broadway, New York	[illegible]
SECURITY, 31 Pine street, New York	1,[illegible]
HARTFORD, Conn., (Incorporated 1810,)	1,[illegible]
PHŒNIX FIRE, 60 Wall street, New York	[illegible]
PHŒNIX, Hartford	[illegible]
MANHATTAN, New York (Incorporated 1821)	[illegible]
LORILLARD, 140 Broadway, New York	[illegible]
WASHINGTON, 172 Broadway, New York	[illegible]
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts	[illegible]
CITY FIRE, Hartford, (Incorporated 1847)	[illegible]
NORTH AMERICAN, Hartford	400,000
NEW YORK LIFE, 111 Broadway, N. Y.	4,000,000
Total Cash Assets	$20,[illegible]

Parties desiring RELIABLE Insurance, at equitable rates, will find it to their advantage to apply at this office before insuring or renewing their Policies elsewhere.
MILTON H. THOMSON, Agent, 131 Genesee street, Utica.
mar18dtf

CASH ASSETS OVER EIGHTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
Insurance Agency for Central New York.
FIRE, LIFE & INLAND MARINE.

CONTINENTAL, New York	$1,[illegible]
NIAGARA, "	[illegible]
NORTH AMERICAN, "	[illegible]
ARCTIC, "	[illegible]
MARKET, "	[illegible]
NORRIS, "	[illegible]
COMMONWEALTH, "	[illegible]
CROTON, "	[illegible]
FULTON, "	[illegible]
CITY FIRE, New Haven, Ct.	[illegible]
NEW ENGLAND, Hartford, Ct.	[illegible]
THAMES, Norwich, Conn.	[illegible]
COLUMBIAN, (Marine) New York	[illegible]
CHARTER OAK LIFE, Hartford, Ct.	[illegible]
MANHATTAN LIFE, New York	[illegible]
AGGREGATE CAPITAL	$18,374,352

All descriptions of property insured against
Loss or Damage by Fire,
AT LOW RATES.
Also risks of Canal, Lake, River and Coasting, and Transportation taken.
[illegible]
G. S. PORTER & Co., General Insurance Agents, CITY BANK BUILDING, 2 CATHARINE ST. [illegible]
Utica, N. Y., Mar 8, 1865.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Montague street, near Court,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., AND No. 141 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Capital and Accumulations, $200,000.
MUTUAL
The Directors of this sound and reliable institution are composed of the most substantial citizens of Brooklyn and New York. [illegible]
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
ABRAHAM D. POLLEMUS, Vice-President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.
L. A. TOURTELLOT, M. D., Medical Examiner, Utica.
H. TAMLYN, General Agent, No. 167 Genesee street, Utica, over the Savings Bank of Utica.
Liberal salaries or commissions paid to experienced Agents in Oneida, Herkimer and Lewis counties.

"AN ATTRACTIVE INSURANCE COMPANY."—Rochester Express.
The Old and Popular
CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, Ct.
ASSETS $1,300,000.00.
ORGANIZED 1850—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
J. C. WALKLEY, President.
[illegible]

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital, $500,000.
[illegible]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
[illegible]

HOYT & BUTLER'S
LIFE, FIRE, AND INLAND NAVIGATION
INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 90 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.
[illegible]

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819.
ASSETS, FOUR MILLION DOLLARS!
FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE
SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.
MILTON H. THOMSON, Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
[illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHS.

SMITH'S GALLERY OF ART,
MARBLE BLOCK,
No. 56 Genesee Street, Utica.
[illegible]
Copying from Old Pictures,
[illegible]
J. D. SMITH.

WALTER C. NORTH'S
"PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,"
67 & 69 FRANKLIN SQUARE, UTICA, N. Y.
[illegible]

WM. J. BAKER'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.
No. 13 Gibbs Block, Utica.
[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA [illegible]

MEDICAL.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE public to the merits of our

Two World-Renowned Preparations,

Known as

COE'S COUGH BALSAM,

AND

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE;

the one a sure, safe and speedy

CURE FOR

COLDS,

COUGHS,

CROUP

SORE THROAT, and all

LUNG COMPLAINTS,

the other a positive cure for

DYSPEPSIA,

in its worst stages, and a

SOVEREIGN REMEDY

FOR ALL

DISEASES

that originate in a

DISORDERED STATE

OF THE

STOMACH OR BOWELS.

[illegible]

Sold by druggists every where. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, New Haven, Conn.

DEMAS, BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park Row.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin street.
H. B. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway, General Agents.

Retailed by all druggists in the city and country.

Lyon's Periodical Drops.
The Great Female Remedy
FOR IRREGULARITIES.
[illegible]
C. G. CLARK & CO.,
Price $1.50 per Bottle.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GREAT NEWS! GREAT NEWS!

GEN. R. E. LEE SURRENDERED.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS!

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices!

THE LARGEST STOCK EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Embracing Ladies, Gentlemen's Misses and Children's wear, which must be disposed of in the next

FIFTEEN DAYS.

Being about to retire from the Boot and Shoe business, I now offer my entire stock regardless of cost,

As the Goods Must be Sold.

The stock is entirely NEW and of the BEST QUALITY

Remember the place,

No. 74 Genesee street,

and secure your bargains early.

WILLIAM OWENS,
74 Genesee street.

P. S.—If this stock is not sold within Fifteen Days, I shall offer them at Auction Sale.
apr6dtf

JOHN CANTWELL'S SON,
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 3 Catharine Street, Utica.
R. J. CANTWELL has assumed the management of the business established by his father the late John Cantwell, and will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, employing the same workmen, and using the same quality of material that gave to his establishment such a marked superiority over any other manufactory of custom work in the United States.
All the experienced workmen employed by the late John Cantwell are retained, and Boots and Shoes of every description will be furnished as formerly.
Mr. Martin Powers, Foreman of the Gentlemen's Department for the past fourteen years, retains his old position [illegible] Mr. Wm. LeBarte, foreman of the Ladies' Department.
The excellence of "Cantwell's boots" has passed into a proverb. The reputation established by so many years of successful business by the father will be fully maintained by the son.
JOHN CANTWELL'S SON.

FURNACES AND STOVES

CARTON'S NEW AND IMPROVED
VENTILATING AND SELF-CLEANING
GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING
HOT AIR FURNACE
Seven Sizes,
For warming with pure air Private and Public Rooms, Halls, Stores, Churches, Factories &c., &c.
WITH OR WITHOUT REGISTERS.
THE MOST POWERFUL HEATER AND THE GREATEST FUEL SAVER IN THE KNOWN WORLD.
An examination will satisfy the most incredulous.
[illegible]
THE VERY BEST HOT AIR FURNACE, together with plans and arrangements, on truly scientific principles at the lowest possible rates.
Every Furnace properly put up, will be warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
Warming and Ventilating Apparatus of every description constantly on hand. Also
COOKING RANGES AND STOVES,
with or without Water Backs, of the most desirable kinds &c., &c., at extremely low prices
JOHN CARTON
183 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
FURNITURE,
AT LORD AND CO.'S.
GOLD MUST GOVERN PRICES.
We will sell our Entire stock at prices to correspond with the decline in Gold. We have the
Largest and Best Selected Stock
ever offered in this market; and this is a rare chance for customers to invest money! It consists of all kinds of
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
SITTING ROOM,
DINING, AND
BEDROOM FURNITURE,
MATTRASSES
SPRING BEDS,
LOOKING GLASSES, and
COMMON FURNITURE.
Call and see us before purchasing, and save your money, at
31 GENESEE STREET.
LORD & CO.
Utica, April 24, 1865.

CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION
NOT INCURABLE!
REV. W. HARRISON'S Medicine Positively cures Consumption, Bronchitis, and Catarrh in the first, second, and third stages. [illegible]
Office opposite the Post Office, Rome, N. Y.

MORE CURES!
From Mrs. Lucina M. Herrick,
SANGERFIELD Corners, Jeff. Co., N. Y., May 14, 1865.
Rev. W. Harrison—Dear Sir: It is with pleasure that I return my thanks to you for the benefit I have received from using your medicine. [illegible]
Respectfully yours, LUCINA M. HERRICK.

From Rev. S. Boyd.
WATERVILLE, Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1865.
Rev. W. Harrison—Dear Sir: One year ago this present month I went to the army of the Potomac, to labor as a delegate in the Christian Commission. [illegible]
Yours, very truly, S. BOYD.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

REMOVAL.
L. D. MEACHAM, Merchant Tailor,
(LATE MEACHAM & FARWELL,)
Has removed to
No. 48 Genesee street,
ONE DOOR BELOW THE MARBLE BLOCK,
And will continue the business in all its branches, in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE. Thankful for past favors, a share of public patronage is solicited.
Garments cut to order on short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. may1dtf

WM. H. FARWELL will continue the
Merchant Tailoring Business,
AT THE OLD STAND
No. 80 Genesee street,
And hopes to be favored with a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm, where will be found a choice assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS. [illegible]
Utica, May 1, 1865. Late MEACHAM & FARWELL.

MECHANICAL.

FILES, FILES, FILES.
A. H. Simpson & Co., Saw-Makers,
CORNER OF JOHN AND CATHARINE STREETS,
Sole agent for Oneida county for E. J. Holden & Co.'s
AMERICAN STAR FILES,
We are prepared to offer all those in want of the above celebrated brand of Files, at the lowest market prices.

NEW FIRM. NEW ENTERPRISE.
LOUIS & OIRMSEY.
Corner of Fayette and Seneca Streets, Utica, N. Y.,
TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,
REPAIRERS OF LOCKS, UMBRELLAS, TOOLS AND LAMPS.
SAWS Filed and Set, RAZORS, KNIVES, and SCISSORS Ground.
Jobbing done in every department of our business.
All work warranted to give satisfaction, and executed with dispatch, at reasonable rates.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN LOUIS. (ap25d1y) JOHN A. OIRMSEY.

PHILO S. CURTIS, Will manufacture to order, Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Boilers and their appendages. Machinists' tools, Mill work, Patterns of all kinds, Machinery and other castings. Particular attention paid to repairs of Machinery and Jobbing of all kinds.
WASHINGTONVILLE IRON WORKS,
feb2dtf No. 190 Whitesboro street, Utica, N. Y.

UNION SAW WORKS.
A. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAWS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The subscribers are now prepared to execute orders for SAWS, at their new factory,
Corner of John and Catharine Sts., Utica.
The trade can rely on having their orders executed promptly, and with goods equal in quality to any in market.
We shall pay particular attention to
REPAIRING SAWS.
Saws of every description straightened. Teeth cut any size or shape. Saws filed and set.
All work warranted to give satisfaction.
A. H. SIMPSON WILLIAM EDLEY
Depot and Sample Room with Messrs. DANA & CO., 80 Genesee street. mar11d6m

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
OF ANY SIZE AND POWER FOR
Agricultural and Mechanical Purposes
THE BEST CHEAPEST
the most economical power in use.
Circulars containing cuts of engines, prices, &c. [illegible] on application.
WOOD & MANN
Nos. 70 and 72 Fayette, and 3 Cornelia sts., Utica, N. Y.
Utica, April 5, 1864. dly3aw

FARM AND GARDEN.

JONATHAN JONES & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
English Carbonized Extract of Anotta,
Acid Testers and Anti-Acids, Patent Lactometer Jars, with Cream Gauge, Legal Implements for Detecting Adulterated or Skimmed Milk, Floating Glass Thermometers, Chemical Instruments.
DEALERS IN
Bandage Press and Strainer Cloths, Dairy Salt, Factory filled, Dairy and Agricultural Implements,
Scale Boards Cheese Paper, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, Cattle Remedies, &c.
DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLY DEPOT,
141 Genesee St., Utica.

THE REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of
Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery.
Steel Plows, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Cultivator Teeth, Shovel Plow Blades, Hoes, Scythe Snaths, Grain Cradles, Parry's Patent Horse Powers, Drag Saws, Circular Saws, Hay Elevators, Revolving Horse Rakes, Champion Wheel Horse Rake, &c. Also
Improved Mowers and Reapers,
BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Office and Sales Rooms corner of Fayette and Seneca sts., Utica, N. Y.
Manufactory, Ilion, N. Y. A liberal discount to dealers.
April 7, 1865. apr6d3aw&wtf

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BOARDING.—Rooms with board at Mrs. M. M. LINES, 66 Broad street. Also a few day Boarders.

BOILERS FOR CHEESE FACTORIES.—A few Tubular Boilers, built expressly for Factory use, for sale. Prices, including arch front, grates, safety valve, gauge-cock, blow-off cock and pipe, and feed-pipe and valve, as follows:

Four-horse power	$325
Five-horse power	$[illegible]
Six-horse power	$375

Watertown, May 16, 1865. BAGLEY & SEWALL.
may13d2w

A FEW BOARDERS
CAN BE ACCOMMODATED
AT
71 FAYETTE STREET.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS, COMMISSIONERS of Highways, Contractors, &c.—The subscriber having on hand a very large quantity of good Pine Logs of various lengths, is prepared to furnish to order, on short notice, an excellent quality of Pine Timber of such lengths and sizes as may suit customers. Address,
J. J. PARRY, Rome, N. Y.
May 4, 1865. may4dtf

OXEN FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale 13 pairs of good Working Oxen, from 4 to 7 years old, which he will sell on reasonable terms. Inquire of W. H. ANDELL, Dominick street, Rome, N. Y.
Rome, April 17, 1865. apr18dtf

$1,000 REWARD
MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF UTICA, Dec 13th, 1864.
In pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of the City of Utica, passed December 9th inst., I do hereby offer a Reward of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
For the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of incendiarism, within the limits of the City.
The City Police are directed to arrest and take to the lock-up all persons who may be found in the streets, alleys or by-ways of the city at an unseasonable hour of the night, and who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves.
dec13dtf T. S. FAXTON, Mayor.

FOR SALE.—Two Steam Engines, three boilers, and a first class mata Stave machine. They have been in use. Inquire of Tripp & Fisrlis, proprietors of the Eagle Foundry & Machine shop, Camden, N. Y.
mar20dtf

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Meacham & Farwell, have dissolved by mutual consent, this, the first day of May, 1865. Either of the undersigned will receive debts due the late firm.
L. D. MEACHAM,
may1dtf W. H. FARWELL.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION—Central New York branch. All moneys contributed to this object should be forwarded to
Robert S. Williams, Esq., Treasurer,
Cashier of Oneida Bank, No. 137 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y. and all contributions of goods to
Rev. R. W. Bristol, D. D.,
nov24d1y No. 118 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS endeavoring to dispose of their own and other preparations, on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations.

$300 REWARD.—Robbery of Watches and Jewelry in Clinton. Last night (May 18th) my store in Clinton was robbed of about $1,000 worth of Watches and Jewelry. I will pay $300 reward for the recovery of the goods and the arrest and conviction of the thieves. J. MARSH.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS.
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.
[illegible]
For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Moths in Furs, Woolens, etc., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc.
"15 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poison."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
!!! Beware!!! of all worthless imitations.
"Costar's" Depot, No. 482 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists in Utica, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

A PERFECT CURE FOR CATARRH!
DR. E. GOODALE'S
CATARRH REMEDY,
AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS
THE ACME OF PERFECTION.
It penetrates the secret ambush of this terrible disease and exterminates it, root and branch, forever.
It removes all the wretched symptoms of this loathsome malady, and averts consumption.
It cleans the head, deodorizes the breath, and affords the most grateful relief.
It alleviates more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.
It is noted for curing the most hopeless cases, that every known means failed in.
It cures Hay, Rose and Periodic Catarrh, of the most obstinate and violent types.
No form of Catarrh or noises in the head can resist its penetrating power.
Dr. Goodale has now spent a lifetime in battling with this foul disease. His triumph is complete.
Dr. Goodale's Catarrh Remedy is a harmless liquid, inhaled from the palm of the hand.
Dr. E. Goodale is known throughout the Country as the Author of the only True Theory of Catarrh ever published—What its Origin—What its Ravages—Mode of Treatment—and Rapid Cure in all its forms.
Dr. Goodale's Pamphlet on Catarrh should be read by every one. It can be obtained at our nearest Agency, or by enclosing a postage stamp to our office.
Price $1.00. Send a stamp for pamphlet.
NORTON & CO., Sole Agents, 75 Bleecker Street, N. Y.
Agents for Utica and vicinity, ABNER & RAY.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF THE properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for Females,
INFALLIBLE IN CORRECTING, REGULATING AND REMOVING ALL OBSTRUCTIONS FROM WHATEVER CAUSES, AND ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE.
[illegible]
Price $1, or six boxes for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by
DICKINSON, COMSTOCK & CO.
"111 Genesee street," Utica, Wholesale Agents, who will supply the trade, &c., sold also by Butler & Hamilton, Warner & Ray, Laler Brothers.
Ladies! By sending $1 to the Utica Post Office can have the Pills sent confidentially and free from observation, to any part of the country, by mail, free of charge.
C. V. GREENE, Agent for Rome, N. Y.
N. B.—Look out for counterfeits. Buy no Golden Pills of any kind unless every box is signed S. D. Howe. [illegible]
S. D. HOWE, Sole proprietor, New York, and sold by druggists generally. ly23d1awly

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MONETARY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF UTICA, May 16, 1865.
A semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank, free from Government Tax, has been declared by the Directors, payable to the Stockholders on the first day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 20th until June 1st. By order of the Board.
may17d1d D. B. THOMAS, Cashier.

ONEIDA BANK.—The owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock of the ONEIDA BANK having in writing authorized the Board of Directors to change and convert the said ONEIDA BANK into a National Association, under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by the pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864." Notice is hereby given, that the ONEIDA BANK has decided and determined to become a National Banking Association under the laws of the United States, by the name of THE ONEIDA NATIONAL BANK OF UTICA.
Utica, May 16, 1865. R. S. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

UTICA CITY BANK.
UTICA, May 10, 1865.
Whereas, the stockholders of this Bank, representing two-thirds its number of shares and upwards have voted to become an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States—and its directors have procured in writing the authority of the owners of two-thirds of its capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States—the cashier, according to Sec. 44 of an act entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," hereby gives notice to all non-voting or dissenting Stockholders that this Bank has decided, by the requisite number of Share-Holders and its Directors, to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, under the name of the UTICA CITY NATIONAL BANK.
may11d30t C. S. WILSON, Cashier.

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Banks and Bankers supplied at usual discount.
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mar18d6m

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May 18. No. 135 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—An experienced Dairyman to take charge of a Cheese Factory, either by rent or for a salary. Inquire by mail or otherwise of V. W. MASON, Canastota, Mad. county, N. Y.
Canastota, May 11, 1865. may15dtf

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WATCHES, &c.,
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